

*Miscellaneous.*

SECTIONS.

29. Books and forms.
30. Annual return of number of children vaccinated, etc.
31. Civil Surgeon of Karachi to make rules.

SCHEDULE A.  
SCHEDULE B.  
SCHEDULE C.  
SCHEDULE D.  
SCHEDULE E.

BOMBAY ACT No. IV of 1879.

*(The assent of the Governor General of India to this Act was first published by the Governor of Bombay on the 27th June, 1879.)*

An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in the town of Karachi compulsory.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in the town of Karachi compulsory ; It is enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Karachi Vaccination Act, 1879.

Local extent.

It extends only to the town of Karachi.

Commencement.

It shall come into force on such day<sup>[a]</sup> as the Governor in Council directs by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette ; and its operation may at any time be suspended by the Governor in Council by notification in the said Gazette.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) “parent” includes the father and mother of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child :

(2) “guardian” means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any authority lawfully authorized in that behalf :

(3) “public vaccinator” means any vaccinator appointed under this Act, or any deputy duly authorized to act for such public vaccinator :

[<sup>a</sup>] The 1st September, 1879—see Bombay Government Gazette, 1879, Pt. 1, p. 690.

(4) "medical practitioner" means any person duly qualified by a diploma, degree or license to practise in medicine or surgery, or specially licensed by the Governor in Council to practise vaccination and grant certificates under the provisions of this Act :

(5) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination :

(6) "animal-lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf.

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

3. For the purposes of this Act the Civil Surgeon of Karachi, or such, other officer as Government directs, shall divide the town of Karachi into as many districts for the performance of vaccination as he shall from time to time deem fit. Each such district shall be called a "vaccination-district."

Vaccination-districts.

The Civil Surgeon or other officer aforesaid shall appoint a public vaccinator for every vaccination-district, and shall appoint such places as he shall from time to time deem fit in each district to be stations for the performance of vaccination.

Appointment of public vaccinators.

Such stations shall be called "public vaccine-stations."

Public vaccine-stations.

Every such public vaccinator shall be removeable from office by the Civil Surgeon or other officer aforesaid.

The limits of the vaccination-districts made, and the positions of the public vaccine-stations fixed, under the provisions of this section, and the days and hours of the public vaccinator's attendance at each station, shall be published from time to time in such manner as shall be directed in rules to be framed under section 31 [\*].

Notification of districts and stations.

4. Every public vaccinator, unless specially permitted by the Civil Surgeon or other officer aforesaid to reside elsewhere, shall reside within the district for which he is appointed, and shall cause his name, with the addition of the words "Public Vaccinator for the District of \_\_\_\_\_," to be posted up in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his dwelling-house and of every public vaccine-station in his district.

Public vaccinator to live within his district.

5. No person shall be appointed a public vaccinator, or act as a deputy for a public vaccinator, who shall not possess a certificate of qualification signed by the Civil Surgeon or other officer aforesaid.

Qualifications of public vaccinator.

[\*] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

Superintendent of vaccination.

6. A Superintendent of vaccination shall be appointed by Government who, subject to the orders of the Civil Surgeon or other officer aforesaid, shall have a general control over all the proceedings of public vaccinators, and shall perform such duties, in addition to those prescribed by this Act, as shall be required by Government.

Assistant Superintendents.

The Superintendent shall have, if necessary, one or more assistants as Government may from time to time direct.

#### VACCINATION.

Parent or guardian of children born, and of unprotected children brought to reside, in Karachi,

7. The parent or guardian of every child born in the town of Karachi shall, within six months after the birth of such child, and

the parent or guardian of every unprotected child under the age of fourteen years brought to reside, whether temporarily or permanently, in the town of Karachi, shall, within three months after such child's arrival in the town, or if the child be at the time of its arrival less than three months old, within six months after its birth,<sup>[a]</sup>

must procure their vaccination.

take it, or cause it to be taken, to a public vaccinator to be vaccinated, or shall, within such period as aforesaid, cause it to be vaccinated by some medical practitioner;

Public vaccinator bound to vaccinate all children brought to him.

and the public vaccinator to whom such child, or to whom any child under the age of fourteen years, is brought for vaccination, is hereby required, with all reasonable despatch, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to vaccinate such child.

Inspection.

8. At an appointed hour upon the same day in the following week after vaccination shall have been performed by a public vaccinator or a medical practitioner, or on <sup>[b]</sup> any earlier or later day <sup>[b]</sup>, if the public vaccinator or medical practitioner so desires, the parent or guardian shall again take the child, or cause it to be taken, to the public vaccinator or to the medical practitioner by whom the operation was performed, that he may inspect it and ascertain the result of the operation.

Re-vaccination.

In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, such parent or guardian shall, if the public vaccinator or medical practitioner so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected as on the previous occasion.

If child unfit for vaccination, certificate in form A to be given.

9. If any public vaccinator or medical practitioner shall be of opinion that any child is not in a fit state to be vaccinated, he shall forthwith deliver to

<sup>[a]</sup> Words repealed by Act XVI of 1895 are omitted.

<sup>[b.b]</sup> These words were substituted for the original words by Bom. Act III of 1882, s. 2.

the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule A [a], or to the like effect, that the child is then in a state unfit for vaccination.

The said certificate shall remain in force for two months only, but shall be renewable for successive periods of two months until a public vaccinator or medical practitioner shall deem the child to be in a fit state for vaccination, when the child shall, with all reasonable despatch, be vaccinated and a certificate of successful vaccination given in the form of Schedule C [a], according to the provisions of section 11 [a], if warranted by the result.

Certificate to remain in force for two months, but renewable.

At or before the end of each successive period, the parent or guardian shall take, or cause the child to be taken, to some public vaccinator or medical practitioner, who shall then examine the child and give a fresh certificate according to the said form A, so long as he deems requisite under the circumstances of the case.

When successive postponement-certificates to be granted.

10. If any public vaccinator or medical practitioner shall find that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, or that a child brought to him for vaccination has already had the small-pox, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule B [a] or to the like effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Provision for giving certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.

11. Every public vaccinator or medical practitioner who shall have performed the operation of vaccination upon any child, and shall have ascertained that the same has been successful, shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate, according to the form of Schedule C [a] or to the like effect, certifying that the said child has been successfully vaccinated.

Provision for giving certificates of successful vaccination.

12. Except as is hereinafter otherwise provided, the vaccination of a child under the provisions of this Act must, if the parent or guardian of the child so require, be performed with animal-lymph ;

Vaccination must ordinarily be performed with animal-lymph.

but it shall at any time be lawful for the Governor in Council, on its being shown to his satisfaction that animal-lymph is not procurable, to direct, by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette,—

(a) that, during such period as he may deem fit to appoint, the vaccination of children may, without the assent of the parents or guardians of such children, be performed with lymph taken from a human being ; and

[a] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

## (Vaccination. Sec. 13. Registration. Secs. 14-17.)

(b) that the public vaccinator or medical practitioner to whom at any time during the said period a vaccinated child is brought under the provisions of section 8 [a] for inspection, may, if he see fit, take from such child lymph for the performance of other vaccinations.

No fee for vaccination or for certificates.

13. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any public vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any such certificate as aforesaid, nor for any vaccination done by him in pursuance of this Act at a public vaccine-station :

Proviso.

But it shall be lawful for a public vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child, by request of the parent or guardian, elsewhere than at a public vaccine-station.

## REGISTRATION.

Registrar of Births to give notice of requirement of vaccination.

14. On the registration of the birth of any child under the provisions of the bye-laws of the Karachi Municipality, or of any other law for the time being in force, the Registrar shall deliver to the person giving information of such birth a printed notice in the form of Schedule D [a], or to the like effect, and such notice shall have attached thereto the several forms of certificates prescribed by this Act.

Duplicates of certificates to be transmitted to Registrar.

15. Every public vaccinator or medical practitioner who gives to any parent or guardian a certificate in any of the forms of Schedules A, B and C [a] shall, within twenty-one days after giving the same, transmit a duplicate thereof to the Registrar of Births of the district where the birth of the child on whose account such certificate was given has been registered, or if that be not known to him, or if the child was born out of the town of Karachi, or his birth has not been registered in the said city, to the Registrar of the district within which the child was vaccinated, or presented for vaccination.

Registrar to keep vaccination-notice and certificate-book;

16. The Registrar of Births shall keep a book, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Civil Surgeon or other officer under section 29 [a], in which he shall enter minutes of the notices of vaccination given by him as herein required, and shall also register the duplicates of certificates transmitted to him as herein provided.

also duplicate register of births, with entries concerning vaccination;

17. He shall also prepare and keep a duplicate of the register of births required to be kept by him under the provisions of the bye-laws at the Karachi Municipality or of any other law for the time being in force, with such additional columns as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Civil

[a] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

(Registration. Secs. 18-19. Prosecutions and Offences. Secs. 20-21.)

Surgeon or other officer under section 29 [a], in which he shall record the date of every duplicate certificate in the form of Schedule B or Schedule C [a] received by him concerning any child whose birth he has registered, and make an entry to the effect that the child has been vaccinated, or is insusceptible of vaccination, as the case may be.

18. He shall also keep a register of postponed vaccinations in the form of Schedule E [a], in which he shall record the name of every child concerning whom he receives a duplicate certificate in the form of Schedule A [a], together with the date of such duplicate certificate and of each such successive duplicate certificate, if he receives more than one, and shall show the number and year of the entry, if any, in the register of births in which such child's birth has been registered.

and also  
register of  
postponed  
vaccinations.

19. Every Registrar shall transmit on the first of every month to the Superintendent of vaccination a return, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Civil Surgeon or other officer under section 29 [a], of all cases in which duplicate certificates have not been duly received by him in pursuance of the provisions of this Act during the last preceding month.

Transmission  
of returns to  
Superintendent.

#### PROSECUTIONS AND OFFENCES.

20. Whoever produces, or attempts to produce, in any person by inoculation with variolous matter or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to anything impregnated therewith, or who wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person;

Penalty for  
inoculating,

and whoever, having been inoculated with small-pox in a place to which this Act does not extend, shall afterwards enter the Town of Karachi before the expiration of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a medical practitioner that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion;

and for entering  
Town of Karachi  
after inoculation.

and whoever, having the charge, custody or control of any person so inoculated, shall within such period, or without such certificate, as aforesaid, knowingly bring such person into, or permit such person to enter, the Town of Karachi,

shall be punished with imprisonment [a] for a term which may extend to three months, or with [b] fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

21. If the Superintendent of vaccination shall give information in writing to a Magistrate that he has reason to believe that any child within the Town of Karachi, under the age of fourteen years, is an unprotected child, and that

Magistrate  
may make  
order for vaccination of

[a] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

[b] "With" was substituted for "to" by Act XVI of 1895.

## (Prosecutions and Offences. Secs. 22-24.)

unprotected  
child under  
fourteen years.

he has given notice to the parent or guardian of such child to procure its being vaccinated, and that the said notice has been disregarded, such Magistrate may summon such parent or guardian to appear with the child before him, and if the Magistrate shall find, after such examination as he shall deem necessary, that the child is an unprotected child, he may make an order directing such child to be vaccinated within a certain time.

Penalty for  
disobedience  
of order.

If, at the expiration of such time, the child shall not have been vaccinated, or shall not be shown to be then unfit to be vaccinated, or to be insusceptible of vaccination, the person upon whom such order shall have been made shall, unless he can show some reasonable ground for his omission to carry the order into effect, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees :

Proviso for  
costs to per-  
son impro-  
perly sum-  
moned.

Provided that, if the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the person is improperly brought before him, and shall refuse to make an order for the vaccination of the child, he may order the informant to pay to such person such sum of money as he shall consider a fair compensation for his expenses and loss of time in attending before the Magistrate.

Penalty for  
not producing  
child.

22. If any parent or guardian intentionally omits to produce a child whom he has been summoned to produce under the last preceding section, he shall be punished with simple imprisonment, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code [a], for the term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. XLV of 1860.

Penalty for  
neglect to  
take child to  
be vaccinated,  
etc.

23. Whoever, in contravention of this Act,—

- (a) neglects, without reasonable excuse, to take or cause a child to be taken, to be vaccinated, or after vaccination to be inspected ; or
- (b) at any time during the period for which any notification made under section 12 [b] is in force, prevents any public vaccinator from taking lymph from any child whom he has vaccinated ; or
- (c) neglects to fill up and sign and give to the parent or guardian of any child any certificate which such parent or guardian is entitled to receive from him, or to transmit a duplicate of the same to the Registrar of Births,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for  
making or

24. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of a false certificate, or duplicate certificate under this Act, shall be punished

[a] For Act XLV of 1860 see the revised edition, as modified up to 1st August, 1890, published by the Legislative Department.

[b] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

(Prosecutions and Offences. Secs. 25-27. Miscellaneous. Secs. 29-30.)

with imprisonment [a] for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both. signing false certificate.

25. If any public vaccinator accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person any fee or remuneration, contrary to the provisions of section 13 [a], he shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code [b]. Penalty for accepting illegal fee or remuneration.

XLV of 1860.

26. All offences under this Act shall be cognizable by a Magistrate of the first class, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force for the trial of offences, but no complaint of any such offence shall be entertained unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, Government or the Superintendent of vaccination. Cognizance of offences.

27. In any prosecution for neglect to procure the vaccination of a child, it shall not be necessary in support thereof to prove that the defendant had received notice from the Registrar or any other officer of the requirements of the law in this respect; but if the defendant produce any such certificate as hereinbefore described, or the duplicate of the register of births or the register of postponed vaccinations kept by the Registrar as hereinbefore provided, in which such certificate shall be duly entered, the same shall be a sufficient defence for him, except, in regard to the certificate according to the form of Schedule A, when the time specified therein for the postponement of the vaccination shall have expired before the time when the information shall have been laid. Prosecution for neglect

28. [Recovery of fines.] Repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

29. The Civil Surgeon of Karachi, or such other officer as Government directs, shall frame and provide appropriate books and forms for the use of the public vaccinators, and also such forms as shall be required for the signature of medical practitioners under the provisions of this Act, and he shall also transmit to the Registrars such books and forms as are required by them under the provisions of this Act. Books and forms.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar appointed under the bye-laws of the Karachi Municipality to show in any annual general abstract of births and deaths prepared by him the number of children successfully vaccinated, the Annual return of number of children vaccinated, etc.

[a] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

[b] For Act XLV of 1860 see the revised edition, as modified up to 1st August, 1890, published by the Legislative Department.



## (Miscellaneous. Sec. 31. Schedules A &amp; B.)

number whose vaccination has been postponed, and the number certified to be insusceptible to successful vaccination during the year.

Civil Surgeon  
of Karachi to  
make rules.

31. The Civil Surgeon of Karachi, or such other officer as Government directs, may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, from time to time make rules or issue orders consistent with this Act—

- (a) providing for the appointment of deputies of public vaccinators, when necessary ;
- (b) determining the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators or their deputies, and regulating the grant of certificates of qualification under section 5 ;
- (c) for the guidance of public vaccinators and others in all other matters connected with the working of this Act.

All such rules or orders shall be published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

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#### SCHEDULE A.

(See section 9.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that, in my opinion,  
the child of \_\_\_\_\_, resident at \_\_\_\_\_,  
in Karachi, is not now in a fit and proper state to be vaccinated, and I do hereby postpone the vaccination for the period of two months from this date.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Signature of Medical Practitioner  
or Public Vaccinator.)

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#### SCHEDULE B.

(See section 10.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have three times unsuccessfully vaccinated \_\_\_\_\_, the child of \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, in Karachi (or that the child has already had small-pox, as the case may be) and I am of opinion that the said child is insusceptible of successful vaccination.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

(Signature of Medical Practitioner  
or Public Vaccinator.)

(Schedules C & D.)

SCHEDULE C.

(See section 11.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that  
the child of , age , resident at  
, in Karachi, has been successfully  
vaccinated by me.

Dated this

day of

18 .

(Signature of Medical Practitioner  
or Public Vaccinator.)

SCHEDULE D.

(See section 14.)

To

(Here insert the name of the parent, guardian or other person who gives  
information of the child's birth.)

Take notice that the child of (here enter the mother's name), whose birth has  
this day been registered, must be vaccinated under the provisions of the Kará-  
chi Vaccination Act, 187 , within six months from the date of its birth, under  
a penalty of [a]fifty rupees[a].

The public vaccine-station nearest to the house in which the child was  
born is at No. . The days and hours for vaccination at that  
station are as follows:—

(Here insert the days and the hours when the public vaccinator is in  
attendance.)

On your taking, or causing the child to be taken, to the public vaccinator  
at the said station, within the said hours on any of the said days, or at any  
other public vaccine-station in the city on the days and within the hours pre-  
scribed for public vaccination at such station, it will be vaccinated free of  
charge.

You should be careful to have one of the annexed forms of certificates  
filled in by the public vaccinator, or, if you employ a private medical practi-  
tioner to vaccinate the child, by such medical practitioner, and to keep the  
same in your possession. Any such certificate will be granted to you by a  
public vaccinator free of charge.

Dated the

of

187 .

Registrar of Births.

[a.-a] These words were substituted for the original words by Act XVI of 1895.

## SCHEDULE E.

(See section 18.)

Register of postponed Vaccinations for the District of \_\_\_\_\_ in Karachi.

Consecutive Number.	Name of Child.	BIRTH.		Date of Certificate of Postponement.		Signature of Registrar.
		Year.	Number of Entry in Register.			
1	Venayek Pandurang.	1868	12	1868. May	10	H. O.

## THE BOMBAY LAND-REVENUE CODE, 1879.

## CONTENTS.

## PREAMBLE.

## CHAPTER I.

## PRELIMINARY.

## SECTIONS.

1. Short title.  
Local extent.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

## CHAPTER II.

## CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

4. Chief controlling authority in revenue-matters.  
Extent of territories under Commissioners.  
Division.
5. Appointments and duties of Commissioners.
6. Assistants to Commissioners.
7. Division to be divided into districts.  
District: taluqá.

## SECTIONS.

8. Collector of district.
9. Assistant and Deputy Collectors ;  
So be subordinate to Collector.
10. Their duties and powers.
11. Collector of district in case of temporary vacancy.
12. Mámlatdár ;  
his appointment ;  
his duties and powers.
13. Mahálkari ;  
his duties and powers.
14. Mámlatdár or mahálkari may depute subordinates to perform certain of his duties.  
Mábál.
15. Mámlatdár or mahálkari in case of temporary vacancy.
16. Stipendiary patel and village-accountant where to be appointed.  
Saving of rights of holders of alienated villages.
17. Village-accountant to keep records prescribed by Collector ;  
and to prepare public writings.
18. Survey-officers ;  
their duties and powers.
19. Combination of offices.
20. Appointments to be notified.  
Acting appointments.
21. Establishments.
22. Seals.

---

CHAPTER III.OF THE SECURITY TO BE FURNISHED BY CERTAIN REVENUE-OFFICERS AND  
THE LIABILITY OF PRINCIPALS AND SURETIES.

23. Government to direct what officers shall furnish security, and to what amount.
24. Fresh or additional security.
25. Demands for money, papers, etc., to be made known in writing to person concerned ;  
who may be arrested and confined in jail, if he fail to produce them.  
Limit to confinement.
26. Public moneys may also be recovered as arrears of revenue ;  
and search-warrant issued for recovery of papers or property.  
Persons in possession of public moneys, etc., bound to give them up.
27. Surety liable in same manner as principal.  
Extent of liability.  
Sureties not liable to imprisonment, if penalty paid.
28. Officer or surety in jail may, by furnishing security, obtain release.
29. Liability of surety not affected by death of principal or his taking different appointment.  
Liability of heirs of deceased officer.
30. How surety may withdraw from further liability.

## CHAPTER IV.

OF CERTAIN ACTS PROHIBITED TO REVENUE-OFFICERS, AND OF THEIR  
PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT.

## SECTIONS.

31. Revenue-officers, without permission,
  - not to trade;
  - not to purchase at public sale;
  - not to be concerned in revenue;
  - not to make private use of public money or property;
  - not to make or receive undue exactions or presents.
32. Power of fining, reducing, suspending and dismissing in whom to vest.  
Officer to be fined, etc., only by order of Government.
33. Orders to be made in writing.
34. Fine not to exceed two months' pay:  
how recovered.
35. Appeals.
36. Liability to criminal prosecution not affected.  
Officer may be suspended during trial, and subsequently suspended, reduced or dismissed.

## CHAPTER V.

## OF LAND AND LAND-REVENUE.

*Land.*

37. Public roads, etc., and lands not property of others, belong to Government.
38. Lands may be assigned for special public purposes, and,  
when assigned, not to be otherwise appropriated without sanction.
39. Regulation of use of pasturage.

*Trees.*

40. Concession of Government rights to trees in case of settlements completed prior to Act.  
Concession in case of settlements completed after passing of Act.  
Concession in case of land taken up after completion of settlement
41. Government trees and forests.
42. Road-side trees.
43. Recovery of value of trees, etc., unauthorizedly appropriated.
44. Regulation of supply of firewood and timber for domestic or other purposes.

*Land-revenue.*

45. All land liable to pay revenue unless specially exempted:  
Saving of right to levy revenue.
46. Liability of alluvial lands to land-revenue.
47. Right to remission in cases of diluvion.  
"Holding" defined.

## SECTIONS.

48. Lands chargeable with land-revenue.  
Assessment variable if purpose for which land is held is changed.  
Land held rent-free for one purpose assessable if used for another.  
Appropriation of land to certain purposes may be prohibited.
49. Land indirectly taxed to State, or  
land liable to occasional assessment,  
liable to commuted assessment.
50. Superior holder may recover commuted assessment from inferior holder.
51. Excess of assessment may be laid on land inadequately assessed held with it.
52. Assessment by whom to be fixed.  
Proviso.
53. Register of alienated lands.
54. Settlement of assessment with whom to be made;  
when to be made with under-holder.
55. Rates for use of water.
56. Land-revenue a paramount charge on land.
57. Forfeited holding may be taken possession of and otherwise disposed of.
58. Receipts to be granted by revenue-officers,  
and by superior holders.
59. Penalty for failure to grant receipts.

## CHAPTER VI.

## OF THE OCCUPATION OF UNALIENATED LAND AND THE RIGHTS OF OCCUPANTS.

*Occupation.*

60. Permission required previous to taking up unoccupied land.
61. Penalties for unauthorized occupation of land.
62. Occupancy-right to be paid for and liable to conditions.  
Price to include price of trees.
63. Occupancy of alluvial land which vests in Government.
64. Temporary right to alluvial lands of small extent.  
"Holding" defined.

*Occupants' Rights.*

65. Uses to which occupant of land for purposes of agriculture may put his land.  
Procedure if occupant wishes to apply land to other purpose.  
Power to require fine in addition to special assessment.
66. Penalty for so appropriating land without permission.  
Co-occupant or tenant responsible to registered occupant in damages.
67. Permission may be granted on terms.
68. Occupants' rights conditional.
69. Reservation of Government right to mines.  
Proviso.
70. Decree or order of competent Court to be given effect to.
71. Name of heir to be registered when registered occupant dies.

## SECTIONS.

When entry to be amended.

- 72. Intestate occupancy or holding to be sold.
- 73. Right of occupancy to be transferable and heritable.

*Relinquishment of Occupancy.*

- 74. Occupant may relinquish occupancy.
- 75. Relinquishment of lands paying lump assessment.
- 76. Application of sections 74, 75.  
Relinquishment of land described in paragraph 1 of section 49.  
Relinquishment of land described in section 51.
- 77. Right of way to relinquished land.
- 78. Sections 75 and 76 not to affect—  
responsibility of share in certain village;  
validity of lease from Government.
- 79. Occupant to continue liable for demands until occupancy relinquished.

*Remedies against Forfeiture of Occupancies.*

- 80. Right of person other than occupant to pay land-revenue to prevent forfeiture.  
Collector may assist such persons in recovering the revenue from other parties liable therefor.  
Proviso.
- 81. When Collector may make co-occupant the registered occupant, instead of selling occupancy to realize land-revenue.

*Suspension of certain Provisions of this Chapter.*

- 82. Power to suspend operation of section 60 or 74.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR HOLDERS.

*Tenants' Rights.*

- 83. Amount of rent payable by tenant.  
Duration of tenancy.  
Presumption as to tenure.  
Saving clause.
- 84. Termination of annual tenancy.  
Notice of termination of tenancy to be given by landlord to tenant,  
or *vice versa*.
- 85. Superior holders' dues by whom to be collected.

*Recovery of superior Holders' Dues.*

- 86. Superior holders entitled to assistance in recovery of dues from inferior holders, etc.  
Application for assistance when to be made.

SECTIONS.

87. Collector how to proceed on such application.  
Assistance may be refused or granted in part.  
Civil suit not barred.

*Grant of special Powers to holders of alienated Lands.*

88. Governor in Council may, by commission, confer on holders of alienated lands power—  
to demand security for land-revenue ;  
to attach defaulter's property ;  
to fix time at, and instalments in, which revenue due shall be paid ;  
to exercise Collector's powers ;  
to receive notices of relinquishment ;  
to arrange for repair of boundary-marks.

*Proviso.*

89. Form of such commission.  
90. Reference to be made by holder of commission to Collector.  
91. When compulsory process shall cease.  
Penalty for continuing compulsory process.  
92. Arrears to which power under commission to extend.  
93. Holder of commission not to enforce unusual or excessive demand.  
Penalty for so doing.  
94. Holder of commission may establish right to enhanced rent in Civil Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SURVEY-SETTLEMENTS AND THE PARTITION OF ESTATES.

95. Power to introduce revenue-survey into any part of Presidency.  
Control of revenue-survey.  
96. Survey-officer may require, by general notice or by summons, suitable service from holders of land, etc.  
97. Assistance to be given by holders and others in measurement or classification of lands.  
98. Survey-numbers not to be of less extent than minimum fixed.  
Exception.  
99. Provisions applicable to recognized shares of survey-numbers.  
100. Officer in charge of survey to fix assessments.  
Regard to be had to proviso to section 52.  
Proviso.  
101. Assessment may be on land, or on means of irrigation, etc.  
102. Assessments not leviable without sanction of Government.  
But may be fixed with or without modification, for term of years.  
103. Introduction of survey-settlement how made.  
104. Excess assessment not to be levied in year in which survey-settlement is introduced ;  
nor in following year if number resigned that year.  
105. Fixing of assessment under section 102 limited to ordinary land-revenue.



## SECTIONS.

- 106. Government may direct fresh survey and revision of assessment.
- 107. Revision of assessment.
- 108. Preparation of statistical and fiscal records.
- 109. Officers to correct clerical and admitted errors in settlement-register, and inquire into and pass orders on applications for mutation of names.
- 110. Collector to keep survey-records and frame village-records in accordance therewith ;  
and to register changes, etc.
- 111. Revenue management of villages or estates not belonging to Government that may be temporarily under Government management.
- 112. Maintenance of existing settlements of land-revenue.

*Partition.*

- 113. Partition of estate paying revenue to Government.
- 114. Partition of certain estates by Collector on application by co-sharers.
- 115. Sub-division of numbers at time of revision of survey.
- 116. Separate demarcation of land appropriated under section 65 or 67.
- 117. Bombay Act V of 1862 not affected.

## CHAPTER IX.

## THE SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARIES AND THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY-MARKS.

- 118. Determination of village-boundaries.  
Village-boundaries may be settled by agreement.  
Procedure in case of disagreement or dispute.
- 119. Determination of field-boundaries.
- 120. Settlement of boundary-disputes by arbitration.  
When award may be remitted for re-consideration.  
If arbitration fail, survey-officer to settle dispute.
- 121. Effect of settlement of boundary.

*Boundary-marks.*

- 122. Construction and repair of boundary-marks of villages and survey-numbers.  
Requisition on landholders to erect or repair boundary-marks.  
General notification to be sufficient notice of requisition.  
Description of boundary-marks.
- 123. Responsibility for maintenance of boundary-marks.
- 124. Collector to have charge of boundary-marks after introduction of survey-settlement.
- 125. Penalty for injuring boundary-marks.

## CHAPTER X.

## OF LANDS WITHIN THE SITES OF VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES.

*Fixing of Sites.*

- 126. Limits of sites of villages, towns and cities how fixed.

*Exemption from Land-revenue.*

SECTIONS.

- 127. Act XI of 1852 and Bombay Acts II and VII of 1863 how far applicable to lands in such sites.
- 128. Existing exemption when continued in case of certain lands.
- 129. Right to exemption determined by Collector.
- 130. Occupancy-price payable in addition to assessment, in certain cases.

*Miscellaneous.*

- 131. Survey of lands in such sites how conducted.  
Proviso.
- 132. In certain cases survey-fee to be charged.
- 133. Sanad to be granted without extra charge.  
Proviso.
- 134. Assessment of lands hitherto used for purpose of agriculture only, appropriated to other purposes.
- 135. Limitation of certain suits.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE REALIZATION OF THE LAND-REVENUE AND OTHER REVENUE DEMANDS.

*Responsibility for Land-revenue.*

- 136. Primary responsibility.  
Recovery of land-revenue if person primarily responsible fails to pay it.  
Credit allowed to inferior holder for recoveries made from him.

*Priority of Government Claim for Land-revenue.*

- 137. Claims of Government to have precedence over all others.
- 138. Liability of crop for revenue of land.

*Land-revenue when leviable.*

- 139. Land-revenue may be levied at any time during revenue year.

*Precautionary Measures for the Security of the Land-revenue.*

- 140. Removal of crop which has been sold, etc., may be prevented until revenue paid.
- 141. To secure land-revenue Collector may prevent reaping of crop, or removal thereof, or place watchmen over it.
- 142. Collector's orders under last section how made known.  
Penalty for disobedience of order.
- 143. Reaping, etc., not to be unduly deferred.  
Crop when to be released.

## SECTIONS.

- 144. Temporary attachment and management of village or share of village.  
Powers of manager, and disposal of surplus-profits.
- 145. Precautionary measures to be relinquished on security being furnished.

*Regulation of Payment of Land-revenue.*

- 146. Government to determine dates, etc., on which land-revenue shall be payable.

*Defaulters.*

- 147. Arrear.  
Defaulters.
- 148. Liabilities incurred by default.
- 149. Certified account to be evidence as to arrears.  
Collectors may realize each other's demands.

*Recovery of Arrears.*

- 150. Process for recovery of arrears.
- 151. Revenue-demands of former years how recoverable.  
Proviso.

*Notice of Demand.*

- 152. When notice of demand may issue.

*Forfeiture of Occupancy or alienated Holding.*

- 153. Occupancy or alienated holding for which arrear is due may be forfeited.

*Sale of Defaulter's Property.*

- 154. Distraint and sale of defaulter's moveable property.  
By whom to be made.
- 155. Sale of defaulter's immoveable property.
- 156. Exemption from distraint and sale.

*Arrest and Imprisonment.*

- 157. Arrest and detention of defaulter.  
Imprisonment in civil jail.  
Limit to detention of defaulters.
- 158. Power to declare by whom power of arrest to be exercised.

*Attachment of Villages.*

- 159. Power to attach defaulter's village, and take it under management.
- 160. Lands of such village to revert free of incumbrances.  
Powers of manager.
- 161. Application of surplus profits.
- 162. Restoration of village so attached.  
Disposal of surplus receipts.
- 163. Village, etc., to vest in Government, if not redeemed within twelve years.

*Stay of Proceedings.*

## SECTIONS.

164. Processes to be stayed on security being given;  
or on amount demanded being paid under protest.

*Procedure in respect of Sales.*

165. Procedure in effecting sales.  
Proclamation of sales.
166. Notification of sales.
167. Sale by whom to be made.  
Time when sale may be made.  
Postponement of sale.
168. Sale of perishable articles.
169. When sale may be stayed.
170. Sales of moveable property when liable to confirmation.
171. Mode of payment for moveable property when sale is concluded at once.
172. Payment when sale is subject to confirmation.
173. Deposit by purchaser in case of sale of immoveable property.
174. Purchase-money when to be paid.
175. Effect of default
176. Liability of purchaser for loss by re-sale.
177. Notification before re-sale.
178. Application to set aside sale.
179. Order confirming or setting aside sale.
180. Refund of deposit or purchase-money when sale set aside.
181. On confirmation of sale, purchaser to be put in possession.  
Certificate of purchase.
182. Bar of suit against certified purchaser.
183. Application of proceeds of sale.  
Expenses of sale how calculated.
184. Payment of surplus to creditors.
185. Liability of purchaser for revenue.
186. Claims to attached moveable property how disposed of.

*Application of the Provisions of this Chapter.*

187. What moneys leviable under provisions of chapter.  
Sureties liable as revenue-defaulters.  
On resumption of farm, no payments to contractor in advance admitted.

## CHAPTER XII.

## PROCEDURE OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

188. Subordination of Revenue-officers.
189. Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.

## SECTIONS.

- 190. Summons to be in writing, signed and sealed;  
how to be served.  
Service in district other than that of issuer.
- 191. Mode of serving notices.  
Notice not void for error.
- 192. Procedure for procuring attendance of witnesses.

*Formal Inquiry.*

- 193. Mode of taking evidence in formal inquiries.  
Taking evidence given in English.  
Translation to be on record.
- 194. Writing and explanation of decisions.

*Summary Inquiry.*

- 195. Summary inquiries how conducted.
- 196. Formal and summary inquiries to be deemed judicial proceedings.  
Hearing and decision.  
Notice to parties.
- 197. Ordinary inquiries how conducted.
- 198. Copies and translations, etc., how obtained.
- 199. Arrest of defaulter to be made upon warrant.
- 200. Power of Revenue-officer to enter upon lands or premises for purposes of  
measurement, etc.  
Proviso.
- 201. Power to determine language of district.
- 202. Mode of evicting person wrongfully in possession of land.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## APPEALS AND REVISION.

- 203. Appeal from order passed by Revenue-officer to his superior.
- 204. Appeal to Governor in Council.
- 205. Limitation of appeals.
- 206. Admission of appeal after period of limitation.
- 207. Provision where last day for appeal falls on Sunday or holiday.
- 208. What to accompany petition of appeal.
- 209. Powers of appellate authority.
- 210. Power to suspend execution of order of subordinate officer.
- 211. Power to call for and examine records and proceedings of subordinate  
officers;  
and to pass orders thereupon.
- 212. Explanation as to decisions or orders expressly made final.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- 213. Maps, land-registers and village-accounts, etc., open to inspection.  
Extracts and copies to be given.

SECTIONS.

- 214. Power to frame rules.
- 215. Rules to be published.  
Power to provide for penalties.
- 216. Chapters VIII to X how far applicable to alienated villages.
- 217. Occupants in alienated villages.
- 218. Construction of Act.

SCHEDULES.

BOMBAY ACT No. V OF 1879.<sup>[a]</sup>

(The assent of the Governor General of India to this Act was first published by the Governor of Bombay on the 17th July, 1879.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue-officers and the Land-revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue-officers, and to the assessment and recovery of land-revenue, and to other matters connected with the land-revenue-administration; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879.

Short title.

It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay except the Scheduled Districts, as defined by Act XIV of 1874 <sup>[b]</sup>, and the City of Bombay.

Local extent.

[Commencement]. Repealed by Act XVI of 1895.

<sup>[a]</sup> Bom. Act V of 1879 (with the exception of s. 104) has been extended, by notification under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, to various parts of the Province of Sindh—see Appendix to Vol. I of this Code, pp. xxxvi to xlii.

The proceeds of all fees levied under Bom. Act V of 1879 for permission to remove sand or to quarry are to be credited to the Local Fund constituted by Bom. Act I of 1884—see s. 44 of the latter Act, in Vol. III of this Code.

Ss. 68, 72, 73, 74, 99, cl. (b), 104, para. 2, 112, 150, cl. (b), and 153 of Bom. Act V of 1879 do not apply to any village in the district of Ratnágiri or the district of Kolába to which the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, extends; and ss. 103, 118, 119, 123, 136, 150, cl. (f), and 162 of the Act are subject to modification when applied to any such village—see Bom. Act I of 1880, ss. 1 and 39, *infra*.

Ss. 38 to 40, 44, 60 to 67, 76, 82, 85, 109, 110, 116, 127 to 136, 163, 216 and 217 of Bom. Act V of 1879 do not apply to any estate in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach or Páñch Maháls to which the Gujarát Tálugdárs Act, 1888, extends; and ss. 3, cl. (1), 46, 54, 88, 89, 94, 111, 113, 147, 150, cl. (f), 160, 162, 214 of the Act, and the words “occupant,” “registered occupant” and “occupancy” throughout the Act, are subject to modification when applied to any such estate—see Bom. Act VI of 1888, ss. 1 and 33, printed in Vol. III of this Code.

<sup>[b]</sup> For Act XIV of 1874 see the revised edition, as modified up to 1st October, 1895, published by the Legislative Department.